TIMES-VIRGINIAN
IN THE HEART OF THE DARK TOBACCO BELT
APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA
ESTABLISHED 1892

CALVIN H. ROBINSON ..... EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
Member Virginia Press Association

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Editorial Comment

FROZEN FOOD LOCKER

Appomattox
Mr. Percy H. Land, ...
Dear Sir:
...
the people of this town are in need of a frozen food locker plant. ... private interests or public over the nation, town and ... Experience has proved it popular and advantageous to ... install locker units, where we may ... all enjoy adherent to the Amer... pleased to see Appomattox ... up for this progressive addition to ... the life of the community.

...

That is why, for that reason, Professor ... Weather Warning against ... present ... storing hailways with ... predictions? Weather prediction has never ... been firmly established on an ... curate basis, and the reliability of ... forecasts is an asset to everyone.

New Businesses Here

Have you noticed the number of new business places opened recently in Appomattox? A year or more ago, we were short on retail establishments, in relation to the potential buying power here. Now that situation is being corrected. Small business is on the march in veloping an idea. That idea may make America, and that is a good thing. ... but it will make Amer... Many returning veterans are now ... realizing that dream and ... small business of their own. We ... wish them well— all the new busi... nesses already opened or planned for opening soon.

A SURE WAY

Someone suggests a sure way to make friends. Ask people how they have been getting along, and then patiently stand for twenty minutes while they relate their personal troubles and problems! It's a fact that people love to talk about themselves, and in this world of hustle in which we live it's harder and harder to find people who will stand patiently and not listen to you talk about yourself.

More Church Going in 1946

From Franklin News-Post

Roger Babson, the great economic statistician, has predicted that 1946 will see more religious interest, including more church going, than did 1945. People gradually are realizing that without a spiritual awakening no peace or other plans will be much good. Nations cannot be dependent upon ... operate and stick to their agreements unless they recognize God as their real Ruler and Guide.

Optimism For 1946

From Eastern Shore News

Despite the industrial strife and the failure of labor and management to come to early agreement as to wages, there is fundamental optimism as to business prospects for 1946.

It is not difficult to understand why this is the case. Money is plentiful, with individuals earning more than ever before, thus assuring manufacturers and other business men that ... ers may be able to take their products and services.

During the war years, there was created an enormous pent-up demand for products of all kinds and most manufacturing concerns have a backlog of orders that will assure full production for many months.

These facts explain the current optimism. The enormous buying power then resides in the nation insures against a famine of plenty. Manufacturing concerns, making what the public wants, will not have surpluses to accumulate in their warehouses. The public has buying power and that is ... what makes the business wheel revolve.

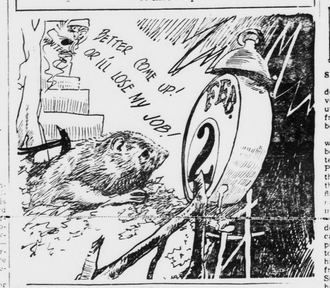
THE LITTLE MAN

From Winchester Star

Abroad, and even in this country, large corporations are ... ed as typical of American business. Yet, as Prof. George W. Starr, director of Indiana University's bureau of business research, points out, nearly one-third of the manufacturing in the United States is done in plants employing fewer than 100 persons. More than 10 per cent of the wholesale ... retail business and individuals of the service business of the nation is done by what the Department of Commerce classifies as small business.

The man in the street may think of American business men in terms of tycoons, but the fact is that the corner grocer, the filling station operator, the little machine shop owner are the base and the fabric of this country's economic system. They may not get the ... but they do the work.

Wake Up



Take My Word For It!

By FRANK COLBY

QUESTION BOX

Defiance: Please referee a dispute as to the correct pronunciation of the word "sorry." I maintain that "sorry" derives from "sore," and should be pronounced with a long "O." F. M. L.

Answer: Sorry, no. "Sore" and "sorry" did evolve from an ancient Anglo-Saxon word, "sar," but the kinship may be disregarded as far as pronunciation is concerned. The "o" of "sorry" is the "ah" sound as heard in "borrow, sorrow."

—•—

Detroit: Perhaps you can explain what makes a "sad iron" sad.— O. M.

Answer: An old meaning of "sad," now obsolete, was "heavy."

Bell Syndicate—WNU Features.

Minute Make-Ups

By GABRIELLE

Along the Hair Waves there's a wave of interest in the American Girl hairdo! A brushed-up front, a brushed-down back, a black velvet bow, a la George Washington—and there you are. It's a perfect fashion for white or blonde hair!

Ledger Syndicate.—WNU Features.

Subscription rate: $1.50 a year, payable in advance.

Puerto Rico sugar may ease the shortage in eastern states.

House of Delegates hopes for a prompt action on state budget.

Truman asks for enlarged office space at White House.

Government optimistic over labor dispute settlements soon.

Clearing of city slum to be one of major housing needs.

Gouin new president of France.

Jap rail rates to be raised.

Highways in most states suffer from severe winter.

Plans made to improve state forests.

"GAY GADGETS"

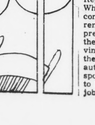
Associated Newspapers—WNU Features.

By NANCY PEPPER

THE HARD WAY

Sure, you can rustle your bustle down to the dime store and dig yourself a whole new collection of utility gadgets. But if you're the Tricky Teen we think you are, you'd rather make some of your own gidgets.

Stewed Brushes—Who ever heard of cooking old toothbrushes? Well, that's exactly what you have to do if you want to make a toothbrush bracelet. Throw the brush into a pot of water and let it boil thoroughly. Take it out and, as soon as it's cooled off enough to handle, bend it to fit around your wrist—just as you do with sponge. The brush bristles will come out easily, once they've been boiled, and the plastic handles are soft enough to bend without breaking. You can even twist them into initials to wear as pins, if you prefer. The colors are perfect for jewelry.

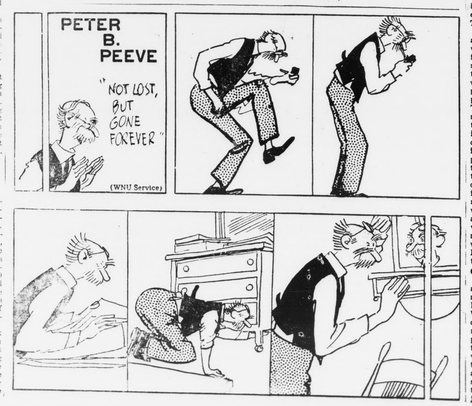


Paraffin Pretties—You heat up some parafin, together with shaved off pieces of crayon for color. Let the mixture cool a little, then shape into little balls on toothpicks. While still soft, remove the toothpicks. String into necklaces when your paraffin beads have hardened.

• • • •

TRIVIA TEEN SAYS—

You don't have to be a good cook to know whether your complexion looks like a Layer Cake or like Instant Food. And that goes for anyone who's looking at you. The recipe for Layer Cake is to pile layer upon layer of makeup on your face with definitely unpalatable results. All you need for a yummy, Instant Food complexion is plenty of soap and water and energy. Well, chum, what's cooking with you?



The Washington MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON

SELLING STEEL INCREASE

WASHINGTON — Most of President Truman's appointments are very brief. Senators get five minutes with him. Congressmen get ... utes with him. Cabinet members frequently get only 15 minutes.

So recently eyebrows went up when the White House bulletin board listed OPAdministrator Chester Bowles for a full hour with President Truman. Observers knew that the head was on to increase the price of steel, and sell to industry's No. 1 customer, ... the price increase. ... about ... hour ... steel people in Pittsburgh.

Chester Bowles also had talked with big steel leaders. His talks were far more energetic, more persuasive than Snyder's. Bowles once ran one of the best advertising firms in the nation, is an excellent salesman. All his salesmanship was turned on big steel leaders.

"You are going to have a bigger margin of profit than you realize," he told them. "You are now working 34 hours in the mills and 32 hours in your captive mines. When you drop to 40 hours, you will net a big saving in overtime. The price of scrap iron is now at ceiling. It will drop in the spring, which means more saving. Production per man went up to 10 per cent after the last war. It will do the same after this war which will save you 100 million dollars alone. You can't tell what your profits will be. So why not try out a new increased wage scale without a sharp price hike? Try it out for six months—then come back and we'll examine the whole question again. If you need a price increase then we'll give it to you."

Bowles is a persuasive talker. He has more charm than any Washington ... tonian since Franklin Roosevelt. But he made no impression.

"After the last war, steel wages soared even without union pressure," Bowles summarized. "So did prices. And once inflation gets going, you'll have labor coming back until they get, not a 30 per cent increase in wages, but 50 per cent or even 75 per cent. You can't tell where this thing will stop."

EUROPEAN REFUGEES

Some of Jimmy Byrnes' expediters have really pepped up old-line state department diplomats, when it comes to admitting European refugees.

When President Truman first proposed filling unused U. S. immigration quotas by admitting homeless refugees from Europe, state department diplomats said they had neither funds, nor the personnel—and perhaps even the disposition.

However, some of the South Carolina blood which Byrnes has injected into the state department times was drinkcoca-cola instead of tea) decided that Presidential orders should not be kissed off so airily.

Though no money was available, they finally went to the bureau of the budget and squeezed out enough cash money to hire new consular personnel. Already they have started flying supplies to Europe to set up special offices to screen refugees and give them visas.

Old-line diplomats are leaning back in amazement. They have never seen so much speed before.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUND

Last spring the department of agriculture quietly agreed to advance France 750,000 tons of wheat from the Cuban crop. French colonial crops at that time were down to practically nothing and even what we loaned the French permitted a per capita consumption of only 250 pounds annually, compared to our 64. This freeing move is passing off now, however; because under the terms of the agreement, practically the entire French West Indies crop for this year comes to us. It is somewhat larger than was anticipated, and current estimates are that we will receive about 900,000 tons. . . . Henry Morgenthau's book on Germany, which appeared last fall, is not the only book the former secretary of the treasury will write. During his 12 years of close association with President Roosevelt, Morgenthau made painstaking notes on every conversation he had with FDR — and except for Harry Hopkins he probably had more than any other cabinet officer.

CAPITAL CHAFF

The radio time for Senator Taft's attack on Truman's address to the nation was reserved for him by the Republican national committee. . . . When Henry Kaiser signed his new contract with the auto workers, he remarked: "Dick Thomas (UA president) is the man who came ... the west coast last year and convinced me that I should take over the Willow Run plant and make automobiles. That puts ... responsibility on his shoulders ... to it that I have the men ... Job."

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D.
Of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

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FEAST DAYS OF A PEOPLE

LESSON TEXT—Leviticus 23:7, 8; Numbers 15, 16, 24, 27, 28, 29-34, 39-44.

GOLDEN TEXT—The Lord hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad. Psalm 126:3.

God wants His people to enjoy their religious life. Being in fellowship with Him is not something to dampen one's spirits, but rather ... and world ... ery. Even with Israel in those early days when Christ had not come, and they had only the promises and types of His coming, He arranged for regular religious feasts or festivals which brought the people together to worship Him.

One can well imagine the delightful fellowship as friends, acquaintances and especially relatives in various places went up to the city together. Personal joy was heightened by the great spiritual joy they shared.

The obvious lesson for us is that we who know Christ and have peace and liberty in Him should make our Christian anniversaries to be full in a manner well-pleasing to Him. We need such occasions to renew our faith, to quicken our love and to cause us to remember His grace and His blessings.

The first of the assigned lecture passages does not directly relate to the feasts of God's people, but rather speaks of:

I. The Holiness of the Lord (vv. 20:7, 8).

God is holy and His people in their earthly walk are to show that they have been sanctified by Him. This involves a separation from worldly practices and an eagerness to know the will of God.

Keeping the statutes of God should be the delight of His people, not a burden or a trial. The real liberty in conformity to the Holiness makes for freedom and fruitfulness.

Now we turn to the consideration of the feasts of the Lord. In studying the verses, two of the five were omitted, so we shall include Leviticus 23:3, 9-12 with the one assigned.

II. The Feasts of the Lord (vv. 23:3-6, 9-12, 15, 16, 24, 27, 28, 30-44).

This is one of the great chapters of the book of Leviticus, presenting both practical and prophetic teaching. The holy "feasts" and the "solemnities" of Israel (which we consider under the one heading "feasts") were for their spiritual instruction and edification, but also reveal God's prophetic purpose for both Israel and the Church.

1. The Sabbath (v. 3). This is strictly considered one of the feasts, but a set time—a holy convocation to be held after six days of labor. It is the type of the rest which God has in mind for His people. (See Heb. 4:1-11.)

A word of admonition is in order regarding America's awful disrespect for and misuse of our day of rest—the Lord's day. In the time we did something about the desecration of Sunday?

2. The Passover and the Unleavened Bread (vv. 4-6). These are to be considered separately but are closely related. The Passover spoke of the Lamb of God who was to shed His blood on the cross, as it pointed back to redemption by blood on that dark night in Egypt (Exod. 12:12, 13).

The unleavened bread speaks of holiness. This is not the result of "servile work" (v. 8), but a walking forth of faith in the offered fire.

3. The Firstfruits (vv. 9-14). This was the one feast which was waved before the Lord as the earnest of the harvest, so Christ in His resurrection is the firstfruits of them that slept in the grave. (See 1 Cor. 15:20.) Note that it was waved "on the morrow after the Sabbath" (v. 11), which is the resurrection morning of our Sunday. What a blessed thought!

4. Pentecost (vv. 15, 16), 50 days after the feast of firstfruits, became a new meal offering. Two wave loaves are presented before the Lord. This new meal offering speaks of the believing people of Christ, and so it came to pass that it was on Pentecost that the Holy Spirit was poured out on the Church (Acts 2:1-4), just fifty days after the resurrection of Christ.

5. Trumpets (v. 24). This looks forward to the day when God will call His people Israel in the last days. This will bring them to their rest after the great day of God.

6. Atonement (vv. 27, 28). On this day Christ shall take away the sins of His people (Zech. 13:1), and so shall be prepared for the coming kingdom and joyous feast of

7. Tabernacles (vv. 34, 39-44). This was the great feast of ingathering of the products of the year. The people then dwelt in booths to remember their days in the wilderness. What a time of full rejoicing, when all are row and crying were put away and Christ is the type of Israel's ultimate restoration and full blessing.

Such are the feasts of the Lord, delightful and fait-stimulating for Israel and for us!

Scientific Feeding Aid To Vegetable Growth

Well-fed vegetables have a higher vitamin content than do those grown on impoverished soil. Well-fed vegetables, too, are more tender, have a better appearance, and give a larger yield than do slow-growing, under-nourished vegetables.

Scientific placement tests indicate that the very best results are achieved when the plant food is placed in furrows two inches to each side of the seed row. The plant food furrow should be deep enough to allow the placing of the plant food one to one and one-half inches below the planted seed or seed piece. Apply at the rate of one quart (two pounds) per 50 feet of row—that is, one pint (one pound) on each side of the 50 feet of row. Under this method of row feeding, the seed is planted first and covered while the plant food furrows are then made, and the plant food distributed in them and covered.

Long growing crops such as tomatoes, cabbage, celery, etc., should be sidedressed at the same rate every three to five weeks. The plant food is distributed one half on each side of the row, two to three inches away from stems. It is then lightly worked into the soil with a rake or cultivator. Before watering the garden is the best time to feed.

New Sorghum Named After 'Buffalo Bill'

Cody sorghum is named for Col. William F. Cody who earned his popular nickname of "Buffalo Bill" when he contracted to be a food provider for the early railroad construction camps and hunted buffalo in the vicinity of Hays, in western Kansas, where the new sorghum was bred. It is a new variety having so called ("waxy" seeds. The breeding of Cody sorghum has made possible the manufacture of a starchy food, suitable as a dessert, that can fully replace the quick-cooking tapioca.

In testing and breeding waxy sorghums for several years in the hope that special uses might be found for that special type of starch, investigators found one new strain, later named Cody, proved superior for manufacturing. A seed supply of only 20 pounds from the 1941 crop was pyramided in 1942 and 1943 so that a commercial crop for processing of 32 million pounds of grain was produced to meet wartime needs in 1944.

Cody was selected from a cross between Leoti, a tall sweet sorghum having small brown waxy seeds, and Club, a productive grain sorghum having large white seeds. Cody has large waxy seeds free from the objectionable coloring present in other sorghum seeds that make difficult the separation of a white starch. The stalk of Cody is shorter than the stalk of either parent. It is short enough so that most of the crop is cut with combines.

Basic Foods

The seven basic foods include green and yellow vegetables in group 1; oranges, tomatoes, grapefruit in group 2; potatoes and other vegetables and fruits in group 3; milk and milk products in group 4; meat, poultry, fish, eggs in group 5; bread, flour, cereal in group 6, and butter, fortified with vitamin A, margarine in group 7. These can be narrowed down to five groups. 1 dairy products, 2 poultry ... meats, 3. lean meats; 4. vegetables and fruits; 5. starches, fats and sweets. Or they may be in three groups: 1. protein foods (from milk and meat basic foods); 2. minerals and vitamins (from all groups); 3. energy or fuel foods (from all groups).

Thoroughbred Camel

Among common misconceptions about the camel is the idea that a dromedary is distinguished by a single hump. Actually, a dromedary is a "thoroughbred" camel that can travel at great speed. It differs from ordinary camels because of its sensitive nose, little ears, slender legs, high belly-line and straight line from hump to hump. One-humped camels are Arabian or African camels. They are generally sandy in color, stand approximately seven feet high, and can tolerate the Sahara's heat for long periods at a time. They are found in Arabia, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Indian Somaliland, Australia and Egypt.

Find Silage Increases Vitamin A in Milk

Experiments of the department of agriculture and of many state stations throughout the country show that the vitamin A value of milk depends on the amount of carotene in the pasture grass, hay, and other roughage feeds the cow eats. A nation-wide survey shows that winter milk is usually much lower in vitamin A value than is summer milk, because of the lower carotene content of the winter feed.

The department men find that with better hay preserving methods farmers can produce milk in winter which will be as high in vitamin A value as summer milk. And by improving the quality of the hay farmers also get more milk.

For example, the department dairymen compared alfalfa hay preserved as silage and as field-cured hay. Cows on the silage ration over 7 per cent more milk than those on the field-cured hay. At the beginning of the trials the silage contained 9 times as much carotene as the hay. As the trials went on the hay lost more carotene. At the end, the silage contained nearly 14 times as much. Preserving alfalfa as well as other legumes as silage, avoids the loss of feeding value that occurs when hay is exposed to various weather conditions during curing in the field and in storage, and also saves more of the carotene.

Good Study Place Aid to Students

Interesting in view of assertions that 75 per cent of the nation's school children do not have an adequate place to study at home, specialists are in agreement on three "musts" as adequate place to study should have These are, good lighting, a comfortable place to sit and a certain amount of privacy.

Wherever he studies at home, the child works better if his study materials are within easy reach. The ideal set-up is a desk with drawers and bookshelves nearby. But a box to hold pencils, papers and other supplies will be a convenience for the child who studies at the dining room table.

As for the lighting, the two main requirements are enough light or 20 to 50 foot candles of light soft quality. For enough light, use bulbs of at least 100 watts in table study lamp. To get a light of soft quality use a lamp fitted with a diffusing bowl if possible. Place the light on the study table as close to the work as it's comfortable and slightly to the left for a right handed child and slightly to the right for a left handed person. Take it from the school child, reading, 'ritin' and 'rithmetic come easier when you have a good place to study.

Phone 30 with Personals.

Spout Spring

Spout Spring, Jan. 29.—Mrs. Floyd Martin and son, of Lynchburg visited her sister, Mrs. H. C. Almond Friday.

Mrs. George Carson, who has been sick, is much improved.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Dean of Lynchburg spent last week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Almond.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Martin spent Sunday in the home of his sister, Mrs. Wade Ferguson.

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A SPECIALTY
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WE PAY POSTAGE

COLORED DOTS

The first semester at the Carver High School closed last Friday. The second semester began Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Dean of Lynchburg spent last week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Almond.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Martin spent Sunday in the home of his sister, Mrs. Wade Ferguson.

Miss Emma Johnston, of Stuart Circle Hospital, Richmond, spent several days with her parents recently.

COLORED DOTS

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Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Graves entertained the Modernaires and the ... Young Mens' Business Club at their home recently with a ... party

Tuck ... ges assembly not to exceed buget estimates.

Pulpwood can be one of our best cash crops.

Roosevelt grave site to be open to the public.

UNO group may observe atomic ... Pacific.

ORGANIZED IN 1858
THE
First National Bank
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RESOURCES: TEN MILLION DOLLARS
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THE OLD, BIG STRONG BANK

A Letter to the President of the United States

January 18, 1946

Hon. Harry S. Truman
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Your proposal to me in Washington last evening that the wage demand of the United Steelworkers of America-CIO be settled on the basis of a wage increase of 18½ cents an hour, retroactive to January 1, 1946, cannot, I regret to say, be accepted by the United States Steel Corporation for the reasons set forth below.

As you must be aware, your proposal is almost equivalent to granting in full the Union's revised demand of a wage increase of 19½ cents an hour, which was advanced by Philip Murray, the President of the Union, at our collective bargaining conference with the Union in New York a week ago today. In our opinion, there is no just basis from any point of view for a wage increase to our steel workers of the large size you have proposed, which, if put into effect, is certain to result in great financial harm not only to this Corporation but also to users of steel in general.

As I have tried to make clear to you and other Government officials during our conferences in Washington over the past few days, there is a limit in the extent to which the Union wage demands can be met by us. We reached that limit when we raised our offer to the Union last Friday from a wage increase of 12½ cents an hour to one of 15 cents an hour. This would constitute the highest single wage increase ever made by our steel-making subsidiaries. Our offer of 15 cents was equivalent to meeting 60% of the Union's original excessive demand of a $2 a day general wage increase. Our offer met 75% of the Union's final proposal of a wage increase of 19½ cents an hour. A wage increase of 15 cents an hour, such as we offered, would increase the direct labor costs of our manufacturing subsidiaries by approximately $60,000,000 a year. That is a most substantial sum, and does not take into account the higher costs we shall have to pay for purchased goods and services, when larger wage increases generally become effective throughout American industry, as is inevitable after a substantial increase in steel wages.

As you know, collective bargaining negotiations with the Union broke down at the White House yesterday afternoon, because Mr. Murray then refused to budge from his position that a country-wide steel strike must take place, unless steel workers are granted a general wage increase of 19½ cents an hour. Our offer of a wage increase of 15 cents an hour was again rejected by the Union.

The Union threatened to go ahead with its program for a national steel strike at midnight next Sunday, although such a strike will be a clear violation of the no-strike provision contained in our labor contracts with the Union, which continue by their terms until October 15, 1946.

From the outset, we have recognized how injurious a steel strike will be to reconversion and to the economy of this whole country. Most industries are dependent upon a supply of steel for their continued operations. We have done everything reasonably within our power to avert such a strike. If a strike occurs, the responsibility rests with the Union.

When the Government at the eleventh hour informed us about a week ago of its willingness to sanction an increase in steel ceiling prices, we at once resumed collective bargaining negotiations with the Union. Such price action by the Government was a recognition by it of the right of the steel industry to receive price relief because of past heavy increases in costs, something which the steel industry for many months has unsuccessfully sought to establish with OPA.

I should like again to point out some pertinent facts relative to the wages of our steel workers.

Since January, 1941, the average straight-time hourly pay, without overtime, of our steel workers has increased more than the 33% increase in the cost of living during that period, recently computed by Government authorities. Steel workers' wages have kept pace with increased living costs. Such average straight-time pay in our steel-producing subsidiaries was $1.14 an hour in each of the months of September, October and November 1945, excluding any overtime premium and any amount for correction of possible wage inequities. An increase of 15 cents, in accordance with our offer, would raise such average straight-time pay to $1.29 an hour, placing such pay among the highest today in all of American industry.

Under our offer of a 15 cent increase, the average weekly take-home pay of our steel workers for a forty-hour week would amount to $51.60, assuming that no overtime is involved. This figure is only $4.54 less than the actual average weekly earnings of these employees, including overtime, in the last full war year of 1944, when the average work week was 46.1 hours. The difference is really less, because we will undoubtedly continue to have overtime in the future, just as we have at the present time. In November, 1945, overtime premiums to our steel workers aggregated more than $1,300,000. Such reduction of $4.54 in weekly take-home pay is the natural consequence of a shorter work week of forty hours, and therefore one of lower production.

Much as we desire to avoid a steel strike, we cannot overlook the effect both on this Corporation and on our customers and American business in general, of the 18½ cent an hour wage increase, which you have proposed. Such a wage increase must result in higher prices for steel than have previously been proposed to us by the Government. Great financial harm would soon follow for all users of steel who would be obliged to pay higher prices for their steel higher wages to their employees, and still have the prices for their own products subject to OPA control. Such a high and unjustified wage scale might well spell financial disaster for many of the smaller steel companies and for a large number of steel fabricators and processors. The nation needs the output of these companies. Increased wages and increased prices which force companies out of business can only result in irreparable damage to the American people.

In our judgment, it is distinctly in the public interest to take into account the injurious effect upon American industry of an unjustified wage increase in the steel industry.

After a full and careful consideration of your proposal, we have reached the conclusion above stated.

Respectfully yours,

Benjamin F. Fairless,
President, United States Steel Corporation

United States Steel Corporation